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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1871. NO. 187.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

PARIS TO BE BOMBARDED.

Reaction in Favor of Napoleon.

Duc D'Aumale Spoken of for President.

Suspension of Hostilities at Neuilly

Communists Claim a Victory at Montrouge.

Unsuccessful Insurgent Sortie.

Germans Abandoning the Left Bank of the Seine.

Reaction in Favor of Napoleon—D'Aumale for President—Paris to be Bombarded—Insurgent Sortie—Resignation of Ducrot.

LONDON, April 25.—A *Times'* special from Versailles says President Thiers had a long interview yesterday with Prince Albert of Saxony and General Fabrice.

Fort Charenton was occupied by a detachment of the Versailles army.

A strong reaction favorable to the restoration of Napoleon is reported to have set in in the provinces.

A number of the deputies to the Assembly are known to desire to make Duc D'Aumale President of the Republic.

The *News* special from Versailles says Thiers has resolved to bombard Paris when the forts east and north of the city are delivered up by the Prussians.

The insurgents made a sortie on Sunday last towards Chatillon, and at first captured the barricade held by the Versailles troops, but were eventually repulsed with heavy loss.

PARIS, April 24, evening.—The expected resumption of hostilities did not take place to-day, but it is expected that hostilities will be resumed to-morrow.

The Communist newspapers to-day concentrate their attack upon the Thiers placard, and entreat the friends of order to be in readiness to avenge their brethren who were murdered in cold blood by gendarmes in the Place Vendome.

VERSAILLES, April 24, evening.—Fort Mont Valerien slightly cannonaded the Maillot gate of Paris today.

Ducrot has resigned.

Artillery Duel—Elections—Germans to Hold the Forts Until the Insurrection is Quelled.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—A heavy cannonade from the batteries of the Versailles army, at Meudon, Cretenil and Chatillon, was opened this morning on forts D'Issy and Vanvres, and the ramparts at Pont du Jour.

Picard has issued a circular to the prefects of departments, to the effect that the elections soon to be held will be followed by those for filling vacancies in the Assembly and Council of State.

The *Official Journal* to-day announces that until the insurrection is quelled the Government will continue to hold certain of the forts about Paris, because the Government is without credit.

Circular from Thiers—The Great Operation Soon to Commence.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—M. Thiers has issued a circular bearing date April 24th, in which he says: "The last few days have been employed in engineering operations and concentrating our troops. New corps have been formed at Cherbourg, Cambrole and Auxerre, composed of the heroes of Gravelotte, Gerbevillers and Chatillon, who command them. The late engagements at Bagneaux were successes for our troops, who captured a red flag from the enemy. The great operation will soon commence."

Supporters of the Commune Urged to Hasten to Paris.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch from Dieppe says a placard urging the supporters of the Commune to hasten to Paris has been displayed there, but was destroyed by the authorities. The inflammatory document had no effect upon the inhabitants.

A dispatch from Versailles to-day says a lively cannonade is in progress at Bagneaux. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon have visited the trenches at Chatillon.

Germans Abandoning the Left Bank of the Seine—Victory Claimed for the Communists.

PARIS, April 25.—Hostilities have been suspended at Neuilly to allow the inhabitants to remove. The Commune has made a requisition upon vacant houses in Paris for lodgings for people flying from the bombardment. Beguit has resigned the office of Delegate Minister of Public Safety, and is succeeded by Cournet. Pegat has withdrawn his resignation.

The Germans are abandoning the left bank of the Seine. The soldiers of the Commune occupied certain forts thus given up. A flag of truce soon made its appearance, and the insurgents, finding no opposition, opened an objection to this act, whereupon the Communists, upon the order of General Cluseret, evacuated the forts.

During the suspension of hostilities at Neuilly, the troops of the two armies fraternized, exchanging cigars and wine, and the fire ceases all along the lines. In several reconnoissances by the Communist troops recently, the Versailles troops, finding the forts in occupancy of strong positions. They were attacked, but without material result. The army of Paris Assembly is mainly engaged in the establishment of new batteries.

Gen. Dombrowski demands the prosecution of the Chiefs of the 200th and 215st battalions of National Guard for treachery.

The Commandant at Fort Montrouge claims a victory for the forces under his orders.

The Versailles reporting staff of reporters has returned to Paris, and will present to the Commune an account of their proceedings.

PLYMOUTH, O.

Suicide of John S. Simmons.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, O., April 25, 1871.

John S. Simmons, a highly esteemed citizen of Plymouth, a late officer in the 5th O. V. I., committed suicide this morning about six o'clock, at his residence. He had complained of trouble with his head for the past five days, and had slept none for three nights, and consequently the act while temporarily deranged. When called to breakfast he excused himself, went to an out building and the report of a firearm was heard almost immediately after. On visiting the building, he was found shot through the body in the region of the heart, and a navy revolver lying by his side. This sad event has cast a gloom over the entire community.

MANSFIELD, O.

Meeting of Veterans—Reunion of the 32d O. V. I. to be Held at Urbana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., April 25.—A meeting of officers and members of the Thirty-second Regiment, O. V. I., was recently held in this city, and after listening to the reading of correspondence from members in different parts of the State, resolved to hold the first annual reunion of the Regiment at Urbana, O., on Thursday, June 8th, 1871. An executive committee was appointed to take charge of the matter, consisting of three members from each county represented in this and other States. H. M. Holt, President, and E. C. Single and Geo. Knoflock, Secretaries.

CONNEAUT, O.

Two Children Burned to Death.

CLEVELAND, April 25.—*A Herald* special from Conneaut, O., says: About five o'clock this morning the small dwelling house of R. C. Foster, situated at the depot, was discovered on fire, and in a few minutes the house was in flames. Mr. Foster and wife barely escaped death, while two children perished in the flames, Jennie, aged four years, was burnt to a crisp; Lloyd, aged twelve, leaped from an upper window, and was so badly burnt that he died in four hours. Loss on building and clothing about $500; no insurance.

THE WEATHER

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: On the Pacific coast the barometer has continued to rise with increasing southwest winds. The cloudy and threatening weather reported Monday evening as prevailing from Minnesota to Mississippi, had on Tuesday morning brought light rains to the regions south of Indiana and Illinois, with a rapid diminution of pressure on the lower lakes. Southeasterly winds have during the day prevailed along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, cloudy and threatening weather and occasional light rains in Pennsylvania, and in the central and Mississippi valley.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Tuesday night the Barometer will continue to fall over the lake district, and that Wednesday cloudy and rainy weather will set in very generally, experienced from Wisconsin to Alabama and Eastward, with brisk winds in the Middle and Eastern States.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

George Nutter, of New-Durham, N. H., who sailed under an assumed name from Portland for Liverpool Saturday last, is charged with uttering forged orders to the amount of $45,000. He obtained $20,000 from the Dover Bank.

A quantity of wreck stuff has been found in Boston Bay, which renders it most certain that the bark Merrimac, of Boston, from Liverpool for Boston, has been lost, and probably with all on board. It is said that she was run down and sunk by an outward bound vessel.

Rev. M. F. Gaddis has been again indicted by the United States Grand Jury for neglect of duty while Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Second Ohio District, for receiving presents and bribes, and for offering a bribe to the Assistant Assessor to induce him to allow Gaddis to commit frauds in office.

In Winnisheik county, Iowa, a few days ago, Mrs. John Lauber smothered her infant, three weeks old, and then committed suicide by throwing herself under a train of cars.

The scorching winds are again damaging the crops in Central California. Large bands of horses are being sold at thirteen dollars per head, in Los Angeles county, and driven to Salt Lake and Montana.

A highwayman shot one Barrie, near Marysville, Cal., on Monday, knocking him off his horse, stunning but not killing him, and robbed him. Barrie subsequently recognized him at Marysville, and arrested him.

Prof. Monroe Campbell, contractor of the Normal University building at Carbondale, Ill., while superintending the hoisting of material in the building, on Monday, was struck by falling bricks, and died from his injuries yesterday morning.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Senate Private Calendar—Two New Gas Companies—Public Park Bill Passed First Reading—Numerous Private Bills Put Through the Mill—The Border Damages Bill Passes Second Reading in the Senate.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 25, 1871.

SENATE.

The Private Calendar.

Two hours were occupied in discussing how bills on the private calendars, now in order, should be considered, whether in their order on the lists or on call, and finally the Democratic majority decided that only Senate bills should be considered on call, which still locks up House bills.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Andrews, incorporating the Coke Gas Company of Pittsburgh, for the supply of Allegheny county. It is not intended as a rival of general supply, but for manufacturing establishments on a new plan, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars.

By Mr. Randall—Making the terms of county treasurers three years, and extending the term of present treasurers to three years.

By Mr. Kerr—Authorizing the commissioners of Butler county to publish lists of jurors.

By Mr. White—Providing for final adjournment on May tenth, which the Senate refused to read a second time by a vote of fourteen to eighteen.

Bills Passed.

The bill enabling New Brighton to establish water works was passed.

The bill authorizing the Central School Board to borrow fifty thousand dollars was passed.

Bills Passed.

In the afternoon the bill originating in the Senate, incorporating the New Market Bridge Company of Pittsburgh was called up under the rule by Mr. Andrews, who changed the title and amended the bill to the Fifth Avenue Bridge Company, the latter having passed the House, and it passed finally as amended.

The following Senate bills passed: Allowing Allegheny City to purchase any turnpike or plank road within her boundaries; establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Freedom; securing farmers and others against losses of horses, cattle, etc., by railroads; and time by a vote of fourteen to eighteen.

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The Border Damages Bill Passed Second Reading.

In the evening the majority report of the Special Committee on Border claims was again read. Mr. White presented the minority report, signed by himself, against the bill.

Mr. Duncan opened the discussion for the bill.

Mr. White spoke against the bill, and offered a substitute for the revision of the claims and submission of the same by the Governor to the General Government for payment, which was lost, yeas 12, nays 20.

The bill then passed second reading, yeas 16, nays 20.

This bill provides for a careful revision of the claims by two Commissioners in New York, two in Franklin, two in Adams, two in Cumberland and Perry, and two in Fulton and Bedford, to be appointed by the Common Pleas, the Governor appointing competent counsel to represent the Commonwealth, when the Governor and State Treasurer shall sign and issue certificates of indebtedness, countersigned by the Auditor General, and exempt from all taxation except collateral inheritance. The State Treasurer shall annually appropriate one hundred and seventy thousand dollars to pay interest on these certificates until liquidated by the general Government, the whole amount not to exceed two millions eight hundred thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Consolidation Gas Company.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Consolidation Gas Company was read finally and passed.

The bill allowing James M. Taylor, Alderman of the Nineteenth ward, to reside out of the ward, was passed.

Mr. Putney objected to the bill incorporating Hillsdale borough, Allegheny.

The Park Bill.

The Pittsburgh Public Park bill passed first reading.

House Bills Passed.

In the afternoon the following House bills passed: Authorizing the Governor to appoint a gauger and inspector of crude and refined petroleum for the Pittsburgh and Armstrong counties; supplement relative to the police district of Hollidaysburg.

Mr. Taylor had passed the Senate bill authorizing the Central School Board to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Robb opposed the bill for an inspector of grain and seeds in Allegheny county, which was defeated.

Mr. McAfee opposed and Mr. Weyand, Jr., and Mr. Iseman favored the bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company, which passed by a vote of forty-six to thirty-eight.

Messrs. Fulton and McConnell opposed Mr. Humphreys' bill relative to screens, and gave the treatment of bituminous coal, which was sustained by Messrs. Humphreys, White and Schnatterly, and passed first reading.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Partial Resumption at Scranton—Convention of Miners—The Coolie Labor Report.

Work has been resumed in four mines in the vicinity of Scranton, and although some of the miners had been served with "coffin notices," all remained quiet. A mass meeting of Germans was held in Scranton, Saturday night, and resolutions passed to protect the miners in case of emergency. One of the resolutions promises to spend the last dollar, and to spill the last drop of blood, in sustaining the miners. The leaders have made attempts to break the dead-lock. There was but one military company at Scranton on Saturday, the other companies—the majority of them miners—having been sent home.

A convention of miners, numbering three large coal companies were to meet in general session yesterday, at Scranton, to agree upon another offer, and great reliance was placed on their probable action.

THE COOLIE LABOR REPORT.

A dispatch from Pottsville says:

It has been announced from time to time that coolie labor was to be introduced into the mining regions. It is now authoritatively stated that sixteen coolie laborers are engaged for a colliery in Schuylkill county, and will be in the country on the 1st of June. They are to be employed at outside labor at or about the colliery, and will not be introduced into the mines for after they have obtained a definite footing. The name of the colliery is withheld for the present.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Late Tragedy at Cincinnati—The Wife Accused as the Murderess.

The circumstances attending the murder of Henry Teale, a newspaper carrier, on Friday morning of last week, have been given. The first day's investigation by the Coroner's jury seemed to leave the impression that he was assassinated in his bed, while the wife was supposed to be sleeping with him. No weapon was found in the room, and the belief obtained that the assassin had made his escape from the house after committing the deed. The wife testified before the inquest, but gave a very unsatisfactory account of what had transpired. She knew, she said, something terrible had happened, but exactly what it was she could not, or would not, tell. The evidence elicited on the second day of the inquest strongly pointed to her as the assassin, indeed was of so startling a character as to incline the jury to find a verdict to that effect, and her committal to prison followed. The deed, if she be guilty, was undoubtedly prompted by jealousy, arising from the criminal association of her husband with her niece.

This niece, Maggie McBride, twenty-one years of age, testified before the Coroner's jury to facts and circumstances strengthening suspicion against Mrs. Teale, and among other things, stated that she had heard Mrs. T. threaten to shoot her husband, and saw her on one occasion practicing with a pistol. This niece strikingly illustrated her attachment for the deceased by going to view his corpse, putting her arms about it, kissing the face, and speaking words of endearment, as though the pallid form were gifted with intelligence and animation. The weapon with which the deed is supposed to have been committed, was found in an outhouse on the premises, and was identified by Miss McBride as similar to one she saw in the house of the deceased. Mrs. Teale is of Scotch descent and about forty-three years of age. Teale, who was her second husband, was a few years younger.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN INDIANA.

At Lafayette He To-Day—Secretary Boutwell to Join Him.

Special to the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.

To-day will be memorable at Lafayette, Indiana. The Odd Fellows will have a celebration there, at which President Grant will be present—stopping, by special invitation, over one train in returning from St. Louis—and Vice President Colfax appear as orator of the day. Secretary Boutwell will meet the President, by appointment, at Lafayette and the town will therefore be in possession of one-half of the Executive Department of the Government. The citizens have made great preparations for a grand time, and all the neighboring towns will send delegations.

How little our foreign trade has been affected by the late war in Europe, or by other causes, is very strikingly shown in the just issued monthly statement of the Board of Statistics. From this report we take the following interesting comparative table, giving our imports and exports in gold values for the seven months ending January 31:

IMPORTS.	Seven months ending Jan. 31, 1871.	Seven months ending Jan. 31, 1870.
Merchandise	$267,963,721	$237,022,730
Specie	11,927,380	14,167,739
Total	$279,890,601	$251,190,469
Increase	28,700,132	
EXPORTS.		
Domestic produce	$229,427,502	$205,185,692
Domestic specie	46,156,499	24,776,331
Foreign merchandise	7,849,502	9,399,944
Foreign specie	7,378,828	8,461,249
Total	$290,838,781	$217,615,296
Increase	43,223,485	

In January our imports exceeded those of the same month in 1870 by $4,300,000, and the comparative increase of exports in the same month was $9,600,000. If the same ratio should be continued through the year, our foreign trade would show a growth of the most marvelous nature; but this is, probably, too much to expect.

Immense Importation of Silk-Worm Eggs.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The bark Gaucho, recently arrived from Japan, numbered among her passengers eleven Japanese merchants. They have brought with them for sale 125,000 cards of silk-worm eggs, costing in Japan about $675,000. The eggs were contracted for in Japan by a French house, at five dollars per card. Through the embarrassments of the war in France the house was compelled to cancel all orders by telegraph, and could not meet engagements already executed. The Japanese merchants, on whose hands these eggs were left, immediately purchased the vessel above named and shipped the entire lot to this port. They presumed that our quick telegraphic communication with Europe would facilitate the speedy sale of the cargo. The eggs appear to be fresh and in fine condition. The Japanese silk-worm eggs are highly esteemed by silk-raisers, being considered the best variety known to commerce. Here is a chance for the development of valuable commercial traffic.

Use Jenkins & Bro.'s Roast Coffee.

Never fails to give satisfaction.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

British Parliament.

LONDON, April 25.—At the close of the debate on the Budget in the House of Commons last night, a vote was taken on Dixon's motion adverse to the proposed tax on matches, and resulted favorably to the Government.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Lane, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in continuation of his remarks, said if the government were compelled to withdraw the budget the government must seriously consider the proper course to pursue. Gilpin and Bright and other Liberal members made speeches in opposition to the budget. Disraeli spoke in denunciation of the proposition of the budget, for an increase of the income tax and succession duties, and for the imposition of an excise duty on matches. Gladstone, in reply, said that to recall and reconsider the budget at the bidding of an adversary was unprecedented. He was, however, willing to reconsider the question on matches, in case it should be found to be inconvenient and irritating to the people as well as unproductive of favorable results. Gladstone in conclusion said the opposition had in the main directed their assault upon the match tax, but the abolition of the system of the purchase of army commissions was the real target. In the vote which ensued the government was sustained. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had assumed the responsibility of ordering the police to prevent anti-match tax demonstrations. He declined to say why the police power had not been used to stop Sunday demonstrations. Disraeli gave notice of a resolution to the effect that the financial plans of the government were unsatisfactory to the House, and should be reconsidered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then announced that the government, seeing the violence of the opposition to the measure, would withdraw the match project and would propose substitutes on Thursday.

The Newmarket Races.

The great race for two thousand guineas, three year old colts and fillies, came off to-day at Newmarket. Out of eighty-two subscribers only thirteen faced the start. The race was won by Favonius, of Sterling was second, and King of the Forest third.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 25, 11 A. M.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, April 15th, arrived at Queenstown at 6:20 this morning.

The steamship Oceanic, which left New York on the same day, and passed the City of Paris thirty minutes ahead of the City of Paris, has not yet been reported at Queenstown.

LONDON, April 25.—It is reported that the steamship Queen of the Thames, from Melbourne, bound to London, has been lost and that a large number of passengers were drowned.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 25, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93½; for money and account 93½; 5-20s of '65, old, 92½; 5-20s of '65, new, 92½; do '67, 92¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 25.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

MANCHESTER, April 25.—Yarn fabrics dull.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¾d.

California wheat 12s 4d; western 11s 8d@11s 4d; white 11s 10d. Others unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD ROAD.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The President of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway advertises to-day for proposals for grading, masonry, bridging and cross ties of the road between Cincinnati and Dayton, the road bed to be ready for the superstructure by December next.

THE ERIE CASE.

NEW YORK, April 25.—United States Master in Equity White granted to-day to the counsel of Heath, Raphael & Co., the English Erie stockholders, a certificate setting forth that Jay Gould had refused to produce the books of the Erie Company on the ground that he (Gould) did not know what certificates he possessed under the charter.

A LIVELY WAR AT PEORIA, ILL.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The war at Peoria, Ill., between Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Pennsylvania and Rock Island Railroads, was very exciting last evening. Rock Island attempted the driver's right to run on a certain track, and the Peoria and Rock Island determined at about four o'clock to force a passage with a train, and coupling five engines together, they started for the Pennsylvania construction. The Chicago and Rock Island stood their charge with three engines hitched together and the cowcatchers butted against one another for an hour or more, the Mayor refusing to interfere, when Peoria and Rock Island backed off a short distance and shot its train ahead. Quiet was then restored. To-day both roads have been enjoined by the other.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

It has been announced, within a week or two, that a new Baltimore and Ohio road would be at once completed, or, rather, a cut-off, by which the Baltimore and Ohio Road may compete more favorably for the carrying trade of the West; and now we hear of two new Eastern direct lines from New York to Chicago. One of these, mentioned in our telegraphic news, is to proceed *via* Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, through Canada, to Chicago. We are not aware of this plan, or its sponsors, we are not definitely informed.

Another project, and one which appears to have assumed a tangible form and to contain all the essential elements of success, is to build a road on certain local organizations whose charters cover the entire route, from New York to Chicago, by way of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Chicago. This is to be a double-track steel railroad, first-class in all its equipments, to be built from the city to the city of great value. The proposed road is to be called the Continental Line, and it is specially intended to avoid the hostility to short-lines of passengers between Chicago and New York to twenty hours, will be the shortest line between the two principal railroads of Georgia, pledged by their Presidents of one and two millions each, and a large percent of the stockholders. It is alleged that this security is worthless; that the President and directors have no power to pledge the property of the stockholders, and that thus the lessees having given really no security, the lessee must be content to be a "gentleman of the long robe," as they call lawyers in England, may expect an abundant harvest in any event."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 25.—The General Assembly resolved to-day to adjourn sine die on May 10. The Senate spent the day on the appropriation bill.

CAVEATS are being almost weekly filed in the Patent Office for improvements in machinery for manufacturing salt as a marketable article. The principle is being studied and experimented with, by which it is claimed that power can be indefinitely multiplied without increasing the size of the battery or the strength of the current. The invention has arrived at that stage where astonishing results are confidently predicted. An inventor has gone abroad, and will, it is said, across the Atlantic with the power evolved from a battery of a single cell. Should the "no-horse power" engine in operation, run by a single cell, be brought up a battery in a country telegraph office, which, from

SOME two or three weeks ago the safe of the Treasurer of Abbeville county, South Carolina, was broken into and robbed of fifteen thousand dollars in currency, none of which has yet been recovered. The chief constable of the State has succeeded in tracing the crime to three brothers named Cox, originally from Georgia, but for some time residents of Abbeville. One of the Guffins is a member of the Legislature, another is Probate Judge of the county, and the third is Mayor of the town of Abbeville. All three have been arrested, and are now in close confinement in the Abbeville jail. The evidence says he has the most indubitable proof of their guilt.

THE Secretary of the Navy intends to make arrangements for the reception of the Czarovitch on his contemplated visit to this country. It is probable that Admiral Porter will be detailed to meet the Russian Prince with the Tennessee and one or two other vessels of war in the New York harbor. Belonging as he does to the Russian Navy, it is thought best that he should be received by our naval authorities with the honors befitting his station. He will be under the charge of the Russian Minister, M. Catacazy, during his stay in this country.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Corporal Punishment Abolished.

N. P. Trist's Claim Paid—Civil Service Reform—Rigid Competitive Examinations to be Instituted—A New Feature in the Supreme Court, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1871.

The Abolishment of Corporal Punishment in Schools.

The Board of Aldermen of this city on last evening, by a vote of eleven to four passed a joint resolution that hereafter it shall not be lawful for any teacher or superintendent or trustee, or other person in or connected with any of the public schools of Washington, by reason of such relation, to inflict punishment upon the person of any pupil belonging to any of said schools, whether by application of blows or by constrained position of person, or by protracted standing, or by a coerced exposure of any pupil to heat or cold, or to darkness or to solitude, or by denying the privilege of water, or by the gratification of any reasonable or natural desire, or by detention in the school house after dismissal or intermission of school, or by requirement of excessive study, or in any other manner.

The Claims of Nicholas P. Trist

For services rendered and expenses incurred in negotiating the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo treaty some twenty years ago, amounting to $14,576, was to-day paid by the Treasury Department. The resolution providing for the claim was passed through the last Congress mainly by the efforts of Messrs. Sumner and Banks. It would have been paid yesterday but that General Butler appeared before certain Treasury officials and informed them that the sum of $5,000 was due certain attorneys who had worked up this case, and he wanted them provided for. This demand was subsequently withdrawn.

Civil Service Reform.

Among the items of the deficiency bill passed at the late session was one not generally noticed, appropriating the sum of $50,000 to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the new civil service act. This act was passed quietly at the end of the Forty-first Congress. The friends of civil service reform, failing in their efforts to carry through an imperative and thorough measure, succeeded near the close of the session in tacking to the regular appropriation bill an amendment giving the President authority to institute a system of rigid competitive examinations of candidates for office. Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, introduced the amendment in the House, and Judge Trumbull engineered it through the Senate. The latter was not satisfied with the bill as it passed, but it was the best possible under the circumstances, and on the strength of assurances that the President would carry it out faithfully. But by a strange oversight the provision was not accompanied by appropriations by which the system of examinations could be established and other features carried into effect. The mistake was corrected in the late deficiency bill, and the President is empowered with authority to carry out the provisions of the new civil service act. This act was passed quietly at the end of the Forty-first Congress. The friends of civil service reform, failing in their efforts to carry through an imperative and thorough measure, succeeded near the close of the session in tacking to the regular appropriation bill an amendment giving the President authority to institute a system of rigid competitive examinations of candidates for office. Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, introduced the amendment in the House, and Judge Trumbull engineered it through the Senate. The latter was not satisfied with the bill as it passed, but it was the best possible under the circumstances, and on the strength of assurances that the President would carry it out faithfully. But by a strange oversight the provision was not accompanied by appropriations by which the system of examinations could be established and other features carried into effect. The mistake was corrected in the late deficiency bill, and the President is empowered with authority to carry out the provisions of the new civil service act.

New Feature in the Supreme Court.

There has been much discussion among the legal fraternity during the past few days relative to the action of the Supreme Court yesterday in deciding upon the Legal Tender act. For the first time in the history of the Supreme Court proceedings, the judges openly talked about their action after they left the consultation room, and the decision communicated to bystanders the result of their deliberations. Heretofore the proceedings of judges have been shrouded in the closest secrecy, and no one has been on speaking terms with them from the time they could anticipate the result of the consultations until the opinion was announced from the bench. Other than the views in the decision are also matter of much comment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1871.

TAX ON MATCHES.

Commissioner Pleasanton to-day received a dispatch from the Chancellor of the Exchequer at London, asking for information relative to removing the tax on friction matches works. Did the imposition damage the manufacture or check the consumption? What was the effect? Pleasanton replied by the following reply: "Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, London: Tax on friction matches works well. Manufacturers pay from $1,500 to $2,000 two millions of dollars per annum. Pleasanton, Commissioner."

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

At the time the first decision of the unconstitutionality was made on this question, Chief Justice Chase, with Associates Nelson, Clifford, Field and Grier approved the action, while Justices Miller, Swayne and Davis dissented from the opinion. Since then the bench has been increased by the appointment of Messrs. Strong and Bradley, and Judge Grier has resigned, so that there are now nine Judges. Of these, the Chief Justice, with Bradley and Strong and Field, will adhere to their former decision, and the dissenting Judges, Miller, Swayne and Davis, also adhere to their opinions. Miller and Swayne will vote with Strong and Bradley. It has been said by those who profess to know that Judge Field has announced that there was a very strong aversion on the part of two, at least, of the old Judges, who dissented from the former decision, to declare a law void by which the Government was enabled to take it for granted that both Judges Strong and Bradley will vote with Field, and will rest on the ground that they were appointed with an implied understanding of their opinions on the question. The Judges went into possession of their seats, but the gentlemen was watched with so much interest, especially as the Chief Justice had, on previous occasions to their appointment, held very close relations to two of the largest railway corporations in the country, both are much interested in the result of the decision.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is understood the Chief Justice, whose health is still improving, will remain here about a week after the adjournment, when he will either visit the Bethesda Springs, in Wisconsin, or join Mrs. Hoyt in Europe. The Chief Justice is now able to take a long walk daily, and has completed nearly the day to his duties and his books.

The effort to secure the appointment of Justice Nelson, who is connected with the High Commission, will proceed to the Districts to hold Courts.

CENSUS RETURNS.

It is expected that the returns of the census of the entire country will be received by May 1st.

MINISTER RECALLED.

Mr. Mazeli, the Netherland Resident Minister, has been recalled from this country and appointed to another diplomatic post.

BALL.

The sons of the British members of the Joint High Commission, together with those of the attaches, will give a ball on Friday night to their young lady and bachelor friends, at the Phelps Mansion.

PERSONAL.

Senator Harlan left Washington this evening for Iowa.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1871.

DISPLACEMENT OF THE FRENCH CONSUL—IMMENSE FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

The morning papers fell the following story in connection with the recent displacement of M. Victor Place as French Consul at this port: At the beginning of the recent war between France and Prussia, the French Government contracted with the Remington Arms Company, of this city, for all the arms then in possession of that company, and for all that could be manufactured until further orders. Place was then French Consul, and upon him devolved the duty of receiving and paying for the weapons as they were shipped. The Board of Inspection, however, it is said, assume the responsibilities of this position himself, but appointed a person named Hector Chauvetteau, as his agent, to attend to the inspection of the arms on board. To Chauvetteau Place referred all manufacturers of fire arms who applied for contracts and allowed him a commission of one per cent. on all purchases made by the French government. Place, also, it is reported, charged the French government two per cent. commission upon all payments made and deducted by that commission from the funds in hand. The money proceeding from the sales was at the old regulation, by which a commission of two per cent. was formerly allowed the French consular agent on all purchases of tobacco made by him on behalf of the government. As M. Place had received more than two millions dollars for arms, ammunition and provisions during the war, his commission must have amounted to between three and four hundred thousand dollars. It is said this is large and comparatively insignificant when compared with the enormous profits the French nation has been defrauded of here by somebody through the process of buying arms at one price and charging the French government at a higher rate. For instance, 200,000 new Springfield muskets bought at $12 00, and one hundred and fifty thousand Belgian rifles bought at $8 50, were charged to the French government at $20 00 each. In another case, 1,000 five batteries, Napoleon guns, bought at $9,000 a battery, were resold to the French government at $16,000 a battery. On another occasion, two hundred agents in New York exported forty thousand barrel beef purchased at $7 per barrel and charged the French Government at $25 50 per bbl., clearing over $50,000 by the transaction. About a month ago Mr. Bilsland, the English consul at Charleston, arrived at the French Consulate and placed his seal upon the books and safe. A French Committee will, it is said, thoroughly investigate the whole matter, and it is hinted that some well known citizens, and a leading member of St. Clair borough, but no names have been mentioned in connection.

HOW THIEVES OPERATE.

When the *Tribune* reporters some weeks ago investigated the queer goings on at the Post Office, found some of the thieves chuckling over the recent robbery of $50,000 United States bonds from a wealthy citizen of Ohio. It has since been discovered that soon after his return home the receivers, who had a mania for turning into possession of their goods, caused letters to be sent to their victim, offering to return them for a certain price. The advertised that he would be in Washington at such a time, and that he would be willing to give fifty dollars for them. It appears, however, that he did not caveat them as a fact which the holders of the bonds had no difficulty in ascertaining, proceeded to Washington and paid for the return of the stolen property. There the matter rests. The lower of the bonds was once a prominent Republican in Ohio, and is a man of wealth and high standing.

FORGER TO BE SENT HOME.

Gustavis Adolph Boden, a fugitive forger from Prussia, has written to Minister Bancroft White to be sent back to Prussia as soon as a warrant of removal has been signed by the President of the United States.

ANNIVERSARY.

The eighty-fifth anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society took place last evening at Delmonico's. Among those present were Gen. M. Dowell, John G. Foster, James W. Girard and other prominent citizens. Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from Gen. Sherman, another member from the High Commission, and others.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTIGATION.

A meeting of the holders of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company was held this afternoon. W. F. Huns, an accountant, who was requested by the committee to examine the books and draw up a report, read his report, which showed that for several years secretary Doughty had been practicing a series of frauds and irregularities, involving the company in losses. The investigation is yet incomplete. It was said that neither the legitimate outlay by the company, $150,000 has been spirited away. Haines, President of the company, who was present at the meeting, was secretly reflected upon, as there were entries in the books which placed his name in question. It has been ascertained that the capital is impaired sixty-six per cent. The stockholders desire the continuance of the examination, and Haines himself recently advised it. A motion to that effect was passed, and a new committee appointed for that purpose.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse—The City In No Danger of Inundation—Officer Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The latest news received from the Bonnet Carre crevasse reports the break 700 feet wide. Nothing official has been received from that point this morning. The water is running over the track of the Jackson road between the thirteenth and fourteenth mile posts. Al Kenner's volunteers have turned out to throw up works to stop the water coming from the rear. Chief Engineer Thompson has just received official information that the Wall crevasse in St. James has been effectually stopped. The Merero and Villero crevasses have both been closed. Men and material have gone to the McDonough crevasse, and it is expected they will be closed by to-night. Nothing has been received from Poverty Point to-day. Gen. Thompson asserts that there is no danger of the city being overflowed.

The tugboats Aspinwall and Admiral, while racing on the river yesterday, ran into a harbor police boat, knocking it to pieces and killing officer Douglass. Three other officers were saved by swimming ashore.

POLITICAL.

MADISON, WIS., April 25.—The official vote of the State for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court gives Lyon, Republican, 11,634 over Pulling, Democrat.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Continuation of the Second List—Fifty-Eight Cases Heard—Eighteen Peremptorily Refused—The Question of "Necessity" Again Discussed—Points Submitted—The Third List to be Called To-Day.

The Board of Licensers met Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Quarter Sessions room—all the members being present.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORLEY CASE.

The case of Edwin Cobley, of the Second ward-Pittsburgh, which was being heard at adjournment Monday evening, was resumed.

Mr.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

THE former decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Legal Tender act has been reversed, and the constitutionality of the law affirmed by that tribunal. This, it is presumed, will stand as final. Those who under the former decision paid under stipulations will have the benefit thereof.

WE learn from the Indianapolis *Journal* that both President GRANT and Vice President COLFAX will be at the Grand Odd Fellows' celebration in Lafayette, Indiana, on Wednesday (to-day), the 26th inst., the latter being the orator of the day. The occasion promises to be a very interesting one, and great preparations are in progress for the entertainment of the multitude of expected visitors.

WE are assured by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that the Kentucky Democratic State Convention, which is soon to meet, "will adopt the Congressional Address, or something like it." More is the pity for the Democracy. That address, by what it says and omits to say, challenges the verdict of the country on issues growing out of the rebellion, and the country is not going back on itself a particle in this particular. The address has been out only a few days, but long enough to make apparent the mistake of issuing it. The next business is to get rid of it in some way—precisely how is the question.

THE ecclesiastical tribunal which began its session in Christ (Methodist) Church, in this city, yesterday, to investigate the case of the Rev. Mr. GRAY, the minister, determined to do so in secret. The reason assigned for such a course was that the public might not be prejudiced; but it is doubtful whether a course better calculated to create prejudice and fill the air with all sorts of rumors and versions of what is goingon, as well as provoke discussion as to motives, could have been chosen. Of course it will be impossible to keep daily reports out of the papers, and the only question is whether correct ones, made without restriction, are to be preferred to such as can and will be obtained under the restrictions imposed. It seems to us that it is a question not difficult to decide.

INFORMATION has been received at Washington that the terms of settlement of the questions thus far agreed upon by the High Joint Commission have met with unanimous approval by the *British Cabinet*. It is expected that the few remaining questions will be determined this week. The protocols which have thus far been approved are five in number, relating respectively to the Alabama claims, the fishery question, the boundary of San Juan, navigation of the St. Lawrence river, and the British cotton claims growing out of the war. These questions involved nearly all the important differences between the two countries, each having presented a number of perplexing phases and enlisted a good deal of national feeling on both sides. As suggested some time ago, the work of the present commission will probably relate only to the establishment of certain definite principles of international law, to govern a subsequent tribunal in settling the details of the questions which have been in dispute. But it is satisfactory to know that the differences which for so long a period have acted as an irritant between the two nations are in a fair way of speedy and amicable adjustment.

WHAT shall be done with those Republican members of Councils who persisted to the last in the nefarious design of putting two Democrats and one Republican into the Board of Fire Commissioners, when they could just as well have chosen three Republicans, it is difficult to determine. That their offense calls for something severe must be evident to every conscientious citizen. The COMMERCIAL has been numberless times crucified, and the "organ" almost daily goes through the mummery of reading us out of the party for proposing to fill the offices with the best Republicans that can be found; but here we find the party managers, the old hard-hearted "regulars" themselves, who of the COMMERCIAL have ever so many times cried "crucify," and on the street corners, and night and day everywhere, have preached and practiced the rigors of the severest discipline, "going back" on themselves and all their teachings, and plumply for out-and-out Democrats for offices of which at least a score of Republicans would have been glad, and full two dozen expectants stood ready to claim! All this the Republican managers of the severest "regular" persuasion have done, and all this have the City Councils, largely Republican in both branches, promptly and joyfully ratified! Now the question is, what shall be done with these offenders? It is clearly a question for the "organ" to decide when it next wakes up.

"PEACE hath her victories, not less renowned than war." The all-absorbing Franco-Prussian quarrel, and the subsequent frantic madness of the Paris mob, have diverted attention from a conquest of immeasurably greater magnitude than the victory of Germany over France. While Europe rocked under the tremendous struggle of these two great nations, a victory was being quietly won which will continue to bear fruit long after WILLIAM and NAPOLEON shall have been forgotten. The war has to some extent changed the history of Europe, but the peaceful triumph of the engineers and workmen, achieved in the heart of the Alps, will leave its impress upon the whole future of its people. The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel, opening direct railway communication between France and Italy, is of greater importance than the capitulation of Paris or the dismemberment of the Empire. The sounds of the pick and hammer which pierced the mountain barrier that had stood for centuries, will have wider echoes than all the thunder of the guns. The Mont Cenis tunnel is second only in importance to the Suez Canal. By its completion old circuitous lines of travel will be avoided, new commercial centers will be developed, the stagnation of ancient customs will be stirred by the breath of energetic, it will create an hundred new industries, and produce results which will grow and deepen to meet the growing wants of a world which, whether WILLIAM dies Emperor of Germany, or NAPOLEON goes to his grave a private gentleman, will grow greater and mightier as the ages move on. The time is coming when the triumphs of LESSEPS will be estimated far above the conquests of VON MOLTKE, and in that day the narrow path which science has cut for commerce and enterprise will be ranked far beyond the subtlest strategy of BISMARCK.

So many arguments have already been adduced to prove that the financial welfare of the country no longer requires the retention of the income tax, that it seems superfluous to revert to the subject. If any further proof were needed, however, it is to be found in the fact that the tax collections for the last nine months of the current fiscal year *are in excess of the estimated expenditures for the entire year*. In his last report to Congress the Secretary of the Treasury made the following estimates of receipts:

From Customs	$185,779,472 87
From Internal Revenue	147,147,197 92
From sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources	26,000,000 00
Total	$358,826,610 89

The expenditures of the Government for the same period he placed at $290,000,000, which would leave him $69,000,000 surplus, to be devoted to the reduction of the national debt. The total receipts for the expired portion of the current fiscal year, up to last Saturday, were:

From customs	$166,805,294
From internal revenue	118,182,004
Total	$284,987,298

To this sum must be added the amounts derived from miscellaneous sources, including the sale of public lands. These amounts are estimated at about $21,000,000, forming an aggregate of some $301,000,000 already received, with seventy days of the fiscal year yet unexpired. It has already been ascertained that the original estimate of $290,000,000 will cover all the national expenditures during the year, so that the receipts up to last Saturday *have exceeded by eleven millions the estimated expenditures of the whole year, with seventy days' collections, at the rate of a million of dollars per day, to add to the surplus.* Undoubtedly this is a most satisfactory exhibit, and furnishes a sufficient answer to the gloomy prophecies of impending ruin made by our political JEREMIADS. But it does more than this: it demonstrates the fact that the retention of the vexatious and inquisitorial income tax is no more a necessity to the financial soundness of the country than is a fifth wheel to a wagon. The tax has been continued from year to year under the plea that the country could not get along without it. Well, here is proof that the reason is no longer valid. Those who have hitherto honestly favored its retention have no longer the slightest ground for persistence in the same course, for the figures we have given show that the surplus is so largely in excess of the entire revenues derived from that source as still to leave a considerable margin for the reduction of other imposts after the income tax shall have been altogether abolished—which it is the imperative duty of Congress, at the beginning of its next session, to do, and for failure to do which the country will hold it to a most rigid accountability.

THE prolonged strike of the miners in the anthracite coal regions of this State, with the embittered antagonisms and wide-spreading evils which have grown out of it, show that the present relations between capital and labor are altogether unsatisfactory, and that the whole subject calls for the most thoughtful attention alike of those who investigate principles and those who administer affairs. The *Atlantic Monthly*, for May, has an article on the aggressive phases of Labor, which—written by a thorough sympathizer with the objects of Trades' Unions—should yet sound a note of warning to all, whether employers or employed. Stripped of its euphemisms and divested of its sociological terminology one sees that its "cosmical aspect," which according to the writer constitutes the reason of its existence and the proof of its justice, the movement means an organized effort on the part of uneducated bone and muscle to obtain control over invested capital, and that its idea of self-protection is a convertible term for class ascendancy. We do not mean to imply that the laborer has no wrongs of which to complain, nor that employers are always honorable and just. There is doubtless far too much greed, and meanness, and selfishness among them. But there is no more than exists among operatives and workingmen; while, as the results of the Scranton strike have fully demonstrated, their own action has not only inured injuriously to themselves, but has practically impeded the progress and advancement of labor throughout the country.

The *Atlantic* writer declares it to be impossible for so great a number of men to combine without having some just reasons for their action. We do not say that no such reasons exist, but we do say that the argument of the writer, if it proves anything, proves too much; and equally shows that there was "generous and genuine truth" in the rebellious slave "federation" presided over by JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The conditions which explain the existence of this jealous attitude of labor toward capital in Europe do not exist in the United States. There, the lines of demarcation between employers and employees are so sharply drawn, and the improbabilities that the operative will ever become the operator are so great, that it is comparatively natural that community of interest should bind them together for mutual assistance and support. But in this country the workman of to-day may become the employer of to-morrow. Nearly every great capitalist in the United States has worked his way up through toil from poverty to affluence and power; and we have no hesitancy in declaring our opinion that if the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association were himself capitalist instead of operative, he would be found upon the side of those whom he now so bitterly decries. The movement has its roots solely in class selfishness, and whenever the class bond ceases to exist the cohesion which gives it vitality will cease to exist also.

"There is a great deal of cant abroad with respect to what is termed monopoly. The ostensible ground of the labor movement is resistance to monopoly; and yet the late developments in the coal regions show a spirit of despotism on the part of its leaders than can anywhere be found in the very hardest exactions of capital. Themselves clamoring for liberty, the miners have exhibited traits of the grossest tyranny. Rebelling against what they term the coercion of the operators, they did not scruple to threaten such of their own order as proposed to withdraw from the organization and resume work. Champions of industry, they have helped to derange and prostrate it. Advocates of the rights of the people, they imposed upon the State Government the necessity of sending troops among them to protect the people in the peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their rights. Complaining of their own wrongs, they inflict brutalities upon others. Themselves, or a majority of them, unborn to the freedom of our shores, they bitterly denounce the immigration of Mongolians who desire to follow their example in coming hither. The movement in this country has a false basis, and is alike disastrous to politics, to society, and to its disciples.

IF will be remembered that when the cession of Alsace to Germany was first stated, the cession of that province abandoned themselves to the most vehement expressions of hatred towards their conquerors, and protestations of eternal fidelity of sentiment to France. But it appears that the savage excesses of the Paris Commune have brought a reaction in their views, French patriotism having been displaced by genuine human thankfulness that they are no longer connected with a country which gives birth to such monstrous butchers as the Paris mob. An Alsatian gentleman of French origin has lately written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he describes how the course of events has turned the mourning of those provinces into joy, adding that "Paris has done so much to make us all cheerful in our allegiance as France did to establish German unity by going to war expressly to prevent it." This is remarkable testimony from a remarkable quarter. There can be no doubt that the hatred of Alsace to Germany was sincere and intense, other than any other evidence which has been adduced does the change prove the utter misery and ruin which the Commune has brought upon France. The extent of the suffering which it inflicted can never be measured. In all probability the financial embarrassment of the Suez Canal Company could have been averted had not the madness of the mob destroyed French credit; and now their carnival of license completes the work of ruin by tearing away from Germany her hatred, and causes her brethren to thank their enemies for deliverance.

The Courier-Journal publishes some quaint records of the sufferings of the Baptist Church in Louisville, and argues therefrom that the morals of that community are improving. At the November term of the court of that year the grand jury returned forty-four defendants when the population of Louisville was but a few hundred more than seven thousand. The question is put, If, in a community numbering two hundred, forty-four persons are indicted at a single term of the court, in the same proportion how many indictments should have been returned at the April term, 1871, with a population numbering 150,000? And this answer given: As 206 is to 44, 150,000 is to 32,000. The record shows that of the forty-four persons accused, eighteen were violators of the seventh clause of the decalogue. Our contemporary considers that the morals of the people of Louisville, under this showing, have improved, unless in the "good old time" there was less cunning displayed in the art of concealment.

THE construction of the Darien Ship Canal would seem to be the United States' share of the Suez Canal is to Europe—a work of commercial necessity. We are consequently glad to learn that Commander Selfridge, of the exploring expedition, is of the opinion that a practicable route can be found, and that he is in favor of constructing that canal. That does not seem to be any doubt that at our present rate of progress the demand for a shorter route between the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards will, within a few years, become a necessity. The growing importance of the States upon our Western coasts clearly demonstrates the importance of more direct communication than by way of the Horn; and sooner or later we shall have to undertake the work. The expedition is now upon its homeward passage, and it is probable that a report will be made at the last or in readiness to lay before the Senate when it assembles in extra session.

THE *Abendpost*, semi-official organ at Vienna, has published a series of articles with reference to the London Convention on the Black Sea question, to show that Europe has obtained, in exchange for a humiliating restriction which had no political value, some substantial advantages, and Turkey increased her securities against a Russian attack. These advantages and securities are said to be comprised in three valuable concessions made by Russia, viz., the neutralization of the works at the mouth of the Danube; secondly, the revocation of article fifteen of the treaty of 1856, by which no imposts are to be levied for the works at the "Iron Gate," on the Danube; and thirdly, Turkey is now enabled to open the Black Sea to friendly powers whenever she considers herself in danger, while by the treaty of 1856 she could only do so if Russia formally declared war against her.

MR. MILLER, of the State Senate, has introduced a bill providing for the legalization of the Temperance pledge. He proposes that any person who desires to do so, may go before a magistrate and record a pledge that he will not drink intoxicating liquors. If he should at any time thereafter violate his pledge, Mr. Miller proposes that such action shall be considered a crime, for which the unfaithful one shall be punished by prosecution and imprisonment. Mr. Miller is not likely to prove a great reformer, and his extra-judicial policy has no chance of receiving the sanction either of the Legislature or the community.

A GREAT number of physicians have gone to San Francisco to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association which meets there May 1st. The railroads have made liberal reductions from regular fare in favor of delegates, and the meeting promises not only to be large, but from the well-known reputation of the physicians going, promises to be a most interesting meeting.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

THE ATLANTIC.

This number is not equal to the last. It is a little heavy, and—if the plain truth must be told—dull. It opens with a paper entitled, "The Descent of Fire," in which a number of curious ancient religious myths and superstitions are traced to the primitive conception of lightning. This is followed by an article on the "Organization of Labor," by Richard J. Hinton, which is valuable in so far as it collates and condenses a vast amount of scattered statistics bearing upon the subject. The author has brought together a great mass of materials, but he hardly knows what to do with them. He has, however, supplied the bricks and mortar with which some more capable thinker will one day construct an edifice. The paper shows that the writer has noble sympathies, and that he has been very industrious. We are promised a second article upon the same subject. Under the caption, "The Cambells are Coming," we are given a historic sketch of the ancient house of Argyle, one of whose members was recently bewitched a member of the royal family by falling in marriage with the Princess Louise. Colonel John Hay contributes another paper upon the topic which he treated so pleasantly in the last Lippincott—"Castilian Days"—which furnishes some pleasant gossip of Cervantes, author of Don Quixote, the man who, according to Byron, laughed Spain's chivalry away. The first of a proposed series of scientific and descriptive papers upon "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada" is given by Clarence King, who accompanied Professor Whitney in his geological exploration of that wonderful region. In spite of certain crudities of style, this paper is exceedingly interesting, and we shall welcome its successors with pleasure. There is an article upon "The Capture of Fort Fisher," written by a gentleman who, we should judge, was at the time a member of General Butler's staff. At all events the paper has been prepared in the interest of the General's military reputation; and is upon the whole a very readable "personal explanation" of one feature of, but his repulse at Fort Fisher. Dr. William Gives us a fifth instalment of his disquisition upon "Our Eyes, and how to take care of them." We have so far profited by the author's advice as to skim over the article like a swallow—swiftly and slightly. Francis C. Durivage furnishes an interesting paper on "Delsarte," the famous French teacher to whom Rachael and Macready were wont to resort for instructions in the histrionic art. The "Whittier Gallery" of Mr. Fields is continued; consisting, in this number, of a pathetic and loveable description of the last days of Hawthorne. This is very tender and touching. There is a poem by Celia Thaxter, a piece of well-expressed verse by Louise Chandler Moulton, and a dozen lines of metre which are—by Longfellow.

Mr. Howell assumes editorial control of this magazine with its next issue.

THE GALAXY.

This vivacious magazine is as readable and interesting as ever, showing no diminution of brilliancy, except, perhaps, in the department formerly presided over by Mark Twain. Mr. H. H. Guernsey contributes an article on "The Campaign of Loe," embracing the memorable seven days on the Peninsula, the campaign of Northern Virginia and Maryland, and the battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Written by a practical *literateur* it is impossible that they should not possess a certain interest. This interest, however, relates solely to mongrel and style. Mr. Guernsey is a charming essayist, but has gotten beyond his depth in assuming the role of military critic. It looks a little odd to see a man

"Who never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows"

Analyzing the military plans of a great captain like the dead rebel chief. The writer might without hesitation have undertaken to pass upon the character of his patriotism, but whether he is competent to determine the quality of his strategy is a question which admitted considerable discussion. Another chapter upon the "Nether Side of New York," is furnished in this number, the special subject under treatment being "The Cavalry Stables." Mr. Hall has rendered useful service to society in these exposures, but since New York is pretty much all "Nether Side," we fear he will tire of his task before he has half accomplished it. But perhaps he expects to live to a very great age. Justin McCarthy, the lively English literary writer, contributes an article on "the Duke of Cambridge," in which his respect for nobility struggles with his instincts as a radical reformer. As a whole the paper is decidedly laudatory, and is, more particularly that portion of it which has direct reference to Army reform. But the writer should remember that the defects of English Army management are far more the fault of the system than of the semi-royal personage who stands at the head of it. It is easy to pelt a man with adjectives, but the fact that Justin McCarthy is a brilliant master of tongue fence, and the Duke of Cambridge a solemn owl, does not consort upon the Army reforms to despise the latter. Only vices and offenses are to be condemned; mere amiable weakness is to be criticised judiciously and in a humane method. Justice Henri Browne discourses upon the aesthetic side of "Woman's Rights," in a manner which is very smooth, very sentimental and very —lax. The new humorous department, under the presidency of Don Piatt, would have been considerably improved had the dozen pages been boiled down to two or three. Poor Mark Twain began to grow drowsy toward the last, but the new management commences in as melancholy a way as that in which Mark left off. Probably it will improve hereafter. It certainly will if the conductor will hereafter take the trouble to remember that vulgarity is not wit. "Lady Judith" is continued; there is a readable paper on a "Journey through Italy three hundred years ago;" Philip Quilibet ready discourses in "Dutchwood" on European affairs, and there are a number of stories and poems here un-named but not the less worthy of perusal.

SCRIBNER.

There is a continued improvement in the mechanical features of this really admirable magazine. The present number is exceedingly bright and attractive. The opening article, descriptive of the Natural Bridge of the Yellowstone," portrays with great vividness the remarkable physical features of that extraordinary region of country. The reports of recent explorations have to a considerable degree familiarized the people with its characteristics, which in this paper are most graphically set forth. "Reminiscences of Charlotte Bronte," by a lady who was formerly her school-mate, and at whom an intimate friend, throw additional light on the obscure and instinctive, but most noble and sacrificial life of that fine genius whose breadth and power are not even yet more than half comprehended. A curious paper on "The Mounds of Mexico," a large brick, black as that of basalt, bearing an inscription in Semitic characters —discovered by a missionary three years ago among the ruins of the ancient city of Itbon, gives an interesting description of that strange relic, nine hundred years older than the Christian era, yet only now surrendering to us its meaning. The article is of special interest to Bibliosts, and students of Jewish antiquities. This is followed by a description of the "Aye-Aye," a ferocious Madagascar quadruped, apparently compounded of marmot and monkey, whose proper place among animals perhaps only Huxley or Darwin can determine. "Living American Artists" gives us an account of the painters Durand and Huntington, written in a pleasant and entertaining manner. There is a well considered paper on "Our Labor System and the Chinese," in which the ground is taken that if (or no other purpose than the breaking up of labor combinations and trades unions, the advent of Chinese labor should be hailed by all who have the true interests of the laboring classes at heart. We do not coincide with all the arguments of the writer, but the article furnishes a great deal of food for careful reflection. Mrs. Oliphant begins a new story in this number, and "Wilfred Cumbermede" is continued. We are not at all pleased with the verses, "What the Devil said to the Young Man." Below its ostensible warning there is a voice of prurient suggestion. Young persons who are above the reach of the Infallible with whose character it deals do not need to read it, while those to whom, by reason of their lower hungers, it carries a meaning, ought not to read it. It is a mistake, reflecting credit neither upon the moral principles which fill the imagination of the author who wrote it, nor upon the high good taste of the editor who accepted it. The editorial department is well conducted, comprising a number of articles on various questions of current public interest, notably on "Common Education," which presents both sides of the argument without specially committing itself to either. In addition to these interesting contents there are a number of excellent short stories and miscellaneous articles. Taking the magazine altogether, it belongs to the front rank, its literary excellence, however, being considerably greater than the value of its illustrations. Hitherto these have been artistically and mechanically poor, but we are glad to observe a decided improvement in both respects. There exists no reason why *Scribner* may not presently challenge comparison with the foremost of its rivals.

HORACE GREELEY has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Texas State Fair next month. A Galveston journal, recognizing the peculiar circumstance of the case, sets forth at some length and without any distraction, his long and active enmity hostility to the governing ideas of the South, and adds that "his journal is fighting us now; its pages are filled with horrid stories that we know to be false; it is to us a daily grievance." Nevertheless, says the chivalrous editor, "he will be an honored guest, and the ingress throughout the State will be a constant ovation." This shows a fair and commendable spirit, and if he had stopped there it would have been well enough. But he could not resist the impulse to supplement this indirect suggestion of Texas virtue by a proud and positive affirmation of it. Here it is:

"Texas knows how to respect honesty. It is her peculiar virtue. She may be revengeful, she may be vindictive; her hands may have been stained with blood, but never with dirt. A Texan, perchance, may kill, but he will not steal. He may forget the sixth commandment, but he will remember the eighth."

The *salute* of this delicate morceau is absolutely exquisite, and reminds us of the theory of DeQuincy, that if a man should begin by indulging in murder he would by gradual processes of demoralization sink so low as ultimately to be guilty of pocket-picking. But we are glad to know that the good people of the Lone Star State are only addicted in the commission of such trivial offenses as murder, and that they eschew the graver vices of falsehood and theft. In whatever danger Mr. Greeley may be as to his neck, he may rest assured he will not have his pocket picked. All of which is very comforting.

An election will be held in West Virginia to-morrow on the proposition to strike out of the State Constitution the following words:

"No person who since the 1st day of June, 1861, has given, or shall give, voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and honorably served in the same, or honorably discharged therefrom."

If the question is carried in the affirmative, the article will read as follows:

"1. The *white* male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the election districts in which they reside, and have resided for the previous year, but no person who is a minor or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or is under conviction of treason, felony or bribery in any election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote for fifty days, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues."

In an article on "Bribing Custom-house Officials," the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "The lubricating process is not confined to the lowest subordinates, nor even to those reckless officials who will pocket any bribe proffered in their palms. Some of the guilteier sort are approached in more indirect forms. A very good story is told of one of those who has made within a few years over $25,000 in a game called "poker," at which he is unfailingly successful. A friend of his was commenting upon the "skill" which led to such large acquisitions, when a shrewd observer present called his attention to the fact that the player's antagonists, who were uniformly rich, were those who could afford thus to "facilitate" the entry and delivery of their goods."

THE Controller of the Currency states that the Southern States, for whose benefit in part the bill was passed increasing the national currency $54,000,000, have so far been unable to take their quota or to establish their share of national banks. Thus far only about $15,000,000 have been paid out and there are applications on file for about $10,000,000 additional. These come mostly from the Western States and Territories. The first distribution was made, according to the terms of the act of Congress, upon the basis of population. After this the distribution is to be made upon the basis of the resources of States and Territories. It is the opinion of the Controller that, owing to the condition of the South, at least $25,000,000 will remain for distribution among the States and Territories of the West at the close of the present year.

Try It.

It is amusing that the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of Hostetter's Bitters, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatic pains, pulmonary disorders, bilious derangements and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful reappetant which the whole kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest discipline of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventative and cure for all cases of chills and fever.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

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Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Albert H. Wenzell, the lawyer who shot and wounded himself so fearfully at Marlboro, Mass., died on Thursday last, just two weeks after the suicidal attempt. He lived long enough to repent his rash action.

In regard to the identification of signatures by experts, a New Orleans paper recalls this incident: A gentleman asked the paying teller for a blank check, drew it on the spot to his own order and presented it; the teller glanced at the face of the paper, turned it over and handed it back, asking that it be endorsed. This done and the check returned, the teller looked at the endorsement, then at the first signature, and again at the endorsement, smiled distractedly and said, "If I had not myself seen you write those two signatures, I would not pay this check, for they are not at all similar."

The leading of a train of eleven palace stock cars at St. Louis, on the 21st, with one hundred and seventy-six steers for New York direct, is regarded as an interesting event by railroad and stock men. The cars were loaded in from six and a half to ten minutes each, and were expected to reach New York in thirty-six hours, the cattle being fed and watered in the transit. The old mode of shipment required two hundred and forty hours for the same distance.

The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in this country will be observed by the membership in Washington city to-day. There will be a procession and addresses delivered.

A singular suit has been commenced in a Cincinnati Court by one Michael Laufer, who seeks to recover $10,000 damages for injuries resulting from arsenic mixed with beer and administered by his bar-keeper, John Maley, a few months ago. The result of the "dose" was such as to render the plaintiff sick for ten days, disable him from work for two months, and cause permanent partial blindness of the right eye.

It has been "discovered" that the New York Legislature, at its recent session, passed a new apprentice law, which it is anticipated will become a dead letter or be speedily repealed. It forbids the employment of any minor person to learn a trade except under indentures of apprenticeship for not less than three nor more than five years, and stringent provisions are enacted to keep apprentices from running away, etc., something after the manner of the old English laws in this respect. The trades unions having the employers in their power, limiting the number of apprentices they may employ, the law is regarded simply as one to limit the supply of skilled labor, and so increase the price. Although it is a subject of common complaint that mechanics and artizans are lacking in thoroughness and skill, owing to the loose manner in which they acquire their trades, on the whole this state of things is considered preferable to going back to the old plan at the demand of the trades unions.

The Virginia Fish Commissioners, returning from a visit to Seth Green's famous fish farm, report that they were no more impressed with his knowledge of fish and his mode of propagating them artificially than they were with his hospitality and willingness to impart information. He has between twelve and fifteen ponds, in each of which there are about 1,500 trout. His breeding apparatus, they say, is as perfect as could be; and his hatching house will accommodate 2,000,000 eggs. He has on hand from 15,000 to 20,000 trout for breeding purposes, and can ship eggs safely any distance. For instance, he sent 50,000 last year to California, all of which except 350 hatched. As a result of the visit the commissioners feel assured that the waters of Virginia can be stocked with fish of every variety suited to the climate.

The difference existing between the miners and the coal bosses throughout St. Clair county, Illinois, in consequence of which mining operations were suspended, some time ago, have been adjusted, and the men have all gone to work again at four cents per bushel.

New York canal navigation opened on Monday. Low rates, it is announced, are charged this spring for river towing, $18 for light boats and from $20 to $26 for loaded ones. The towing steamers are burning bituminous coal, which can be had for $7 per ton.

The Supreme Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in session at Philadelphia, has abolished the apron as a part of the regalia of the order.

A clergyman of London, Canada, being on the witness stand, refused to take an oath on the Protestant version of the Bible, and the court postponed the case to take advice. The "Douay Version," 8th edition, was quoted, that "all witnesses ought to be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of the sworn religion, or in such manner as they deem binding on their consciences," and "in order to ascertain which form was the most binding, he would inquire of the witness himself." Under this authority the objection of the witness, who was a Catholic, was respected, and he was sworn on the Catholic version of the Bible.

Colonel Ku-Klux, Dr. Sam. Rattleton, has just been convicted in Lenoir county, North Carolina, of stealing a mule from a colored man in 1867, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. This offense was committed before the time of the Ku-Klux, when there was no danger of conviction. He could get up to scare colored men by stealing their property. The present conviction is believed to be the indirect result of the recent legislation of Congress.

Here is a list of the East Pennsylvania editors now taking their places to collect or defend Forney, of the *Press*, as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia: Alfred A. Hetstand, of the Lancaster *Examiner*, as Naval Officer; E. B. Moore, of the West Chester *Republican*, as Appraiser in the Custom House; Henry S. Evans, of the West Chester *Record*, as Surveyor; and Col. J. L. Acker, of the Norristown *Register*, is member of Congress; J. Lawrence Getz, of the Reading *Gazette*, is member of Congress. Pretty good for the newspaper men, isn't it?

Private letters from Buenos Ayres, give a frightful account of the havoc the yellow fever is making there. The deaths are set down at 250 per day, and the fright among the people all-pervading. No fewer deaths would be had at any price. Whole squares in the southern part of the city were abandoned, and every little town within forty miles was overflowing with fugitives.

Mazzini and Garibaldi have recently fallen out again. Mazzini wrote a letter in which he severely censured Garibaldi for taking up arms in France, and Garibaldi returned the letter with an indignant answer. English friends then tried to bring about a reconciliation between the two, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

The Empress Augusta has conferred a sort of cross of the legion of honor for the German women who worked in war interests during the late campaign. It consists of a silver-edged, black enamelled cross, upon which is placed another smaller, white-edged scarlet cross, and this in the centre, on the breast, upon a white-edged black silk ribbon.

We read of a most shameful elopement. Dr. Alden Cobb, Principal of the Wilton (N. H.) Academy, forty-five years of age, with a wife and four children, has absconded with a young lady, his pupil, handsome and well connected, but, we learn, with no pecuniary consideration of a Cobb, being a physician as well as a schoolmaster, was placed in a position to charge for the girl's health, so that he has been guilty of a double breach of professional confidence, and is one of those wedges of base gold which, in the world sufficiently accounts for the rarity of Christian charity. What will be done with him should he be caught, we prefer not to conjecture. We want to get back to the subject.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The latest decision on such cases was by a Maryland jury, who decided that the bridegroom who seduced girl might shoot the seducer and stand justified—a rule that appears to be about as well settled as any other.

Nor content with manufacturing silk, making wine, growing superabundant wheat crops, and erecting factories of all kinds, the audacious and enterprising Californians have devoted themselves to the culture of olives and almonds with such success that their crops will soon seriously interfere with the foreign supply of these articles. And a paper in the heart of the olive and almond region, the Santa Barbara *Press*, has the unblushing effrontery to assert that, "in a very few years we shall begin to ship the products of these trees to the Eastern cities and the sea-board, in quantities which will relieve the constant drain upon the currency of the communities. Here is work for an Agricultural Congress, and for the entire small army of Revenue Reformers, for if these California enterprises are permitted to go much longer unchecked, the balance of trade will be turned in our favor, and the flow of coin set from Europe to these shores.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

A Few Practical Results.

WILLIAM HEALY, of New York City, was Insured in 1861. He ceased paying in 1868, died in 1869, when his Policy became a claim. Liability of the Company expired November 7th, 1875.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, of Taunton, Mass., took a Policy in 1867, which lapsed in 1869. He died shortly after his Insurance was paid, and the Company's liability for the Gas would not have ceased until September 28th, 1871.

NATHANIEL A. COFFIN, of Dorchester, Mass., was Insured in 1854. Let his Policy lapse; died in 1869, and was a cancelled claim against the Company.

CHARLES S. WHARTONBY, of Seneca Falls, N. H., Insured in 1865. He ceased paying in 1868, died in 1869, and his family were promptly paid.

A. C. E. MILLER, of Portland, Oregon, Insured under Policy No. 42,054, for $5,000, died over six months after his Premium was due and unpaid. The $5,000 was promptly paid to the widow.

J. W. JONES, of Colusa, California, Insured under Policy No. 52,016, for $10,000, died over four months after the Premium was due and unpaid. The $10,000 was promptly paid the widow.

DAVID S. ORTH,
AGENT,
Office, No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PERSONAL.

Alexander II., Russian Czar, is about to travel in the East, and will go as far Jerusalem. He will take Constantinople on his way, but not exactly after the way that his papa, the estimable NICHOLAS, wished to take it, eighteen years ago. It is said that he will take a view of the countries over which his family soon may reign and rule; now that France is down, and that Mr. Gladstone will not allow England to come up to time, while he does allow Russia to do her worst in the East.

Castellar, leader of the Spanish Republicans, is reported to have inherited a very large fortune from one of his distant relatives who has died without heirs.

Louis Napoleon, it is stated, owed Parisian tradesmen about 800,000 francs when he declared war, and has informed them that their bills will be paid promptly on presentation at Chiselhurst.

Wm. Hawk, of Sandusky, Ohio, saved the life of Andrew Phelps by dragging him out of the Housatonic river, in Massachusetts, in 1820, and a few days ago—long after he had forgotten all about it—he was rewarded for his brave act by a service of silver from the man he had saved. This is a notable corroboration of the Scriptural precept: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days"—in this instance as many days as there are in fifty-one years.

In New York city callers are looked at before being admitted. The lady of the house has a mirror cunningly placed outside, and fastened to the further window shutter of the second story, and turned toward the front door, reflecting all applicants for admission. On seeing the caller, the servant is directed to admit them or report the lady of the house "out," as convenience or inclination may dictate. This custom has long been in use in Brussels.

Under date of Jefferson, Ohio, April 12, Mr. Wade wrote a letter to Warren P. Spencer, of the Geneva *Ohio Times*, in which he says he is not a candidate for Governor, and that he would not accept the office if it was tendered him. In his letter he speaks very flatteringly of Judge Caldwell in connection with the Governorship.

The Late Frost.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 24th.]

A destructive frost killed nearly if not quite all of the fruit in this locality Saturday night. We have examined the grapes, plums, pears, peaches, cherries and strawberries, and find them nearly all killed. In some sheltered places, where the vines were protected by buildings, a few grapes escaped, but the destruction is so general that what is left hardly deserves mention. The warm weather of March and April had brought the fruit to such a state of forwardness that fruit growers have been anticipating for some days the occurrence of what has happened.

THE almost universal report from those portions of the West where winter wheat is grown is that the crop will be large, and that it will come into market early. In Missouri and Kansas harvest is looked for two weeks earlier than usual. From the South a similar report is made. Flour and wheat are higher than a year ago, but there is some doubt whether the advance can be maintained. The war has somewhat reduced the means of buying in Europe, and the return of peace will restore agricultural laborers to their avocations. The demand, therefore, for our breadstuffs for export will be likely to fall off.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership in the firm name of HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO., for the purpose of Manufacturing Axes, Saws and Shovels.

CHARLES W. HUBBARD,
JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
WILLIAM FREW,
CHARLES LOCKHART,
DAVID M. LONG.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 1, 1871.

HAVING PURCHASED THE AXE, Shovel and Saw Works of the late firm of Lippincott & Bakewell, and the Saw Works of Hubbard, Bro. & Co., we have consolidated both establishments. All claims due to or due by

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS.

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

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1880, 1885 and 1900.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1871.

There was no decided change in the local money market to-day. Money is comparatively scarce at the discount houses generally, and paper is hard to place. The bill brokers report a general indisposition among private lenders to buy the usual grade that is offered on the open market. There is some demand for local securities, but prices have advanced much beyond the views of purchasers, and transactions are limited.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, second floor of Insurance rooms, 166 Smithfield street:

M. and M. National Bank	71 25
Commercial National Bank	71 50
Farmers' Deposit National Bank	130 00
Monticello Coal and Lime Company	55 00
Mansfield Coal and Lime Company	54 50
Pleasanton Tire Company	96 00
Pittsburgh Coal Company	48 00

—Government bonds to-day were slightly firmer, with a fractional advance in the different series. In regard to the new bonds it is said that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to adopt an easy payment plan for the payment of interest on the registered bonds, which will save much trouble and inconvenience to holders, as well as materially improve the prospects of the new funded loan, to which class of the debt the new plan will be confined. Interest to commence in the payment of interest by a check payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, sent directly by mail to the address of the holder of the bond, and thus obviate the serious inconvenience of compelling holders to attend the office of the Assistant Treasurer. It is understood that the Secretary has given directions that a circular shall be issued inviting all parties subscribing for the new loan to forward their subscriptions, in order to enable the plan to be carried out.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Noon.	Close'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½ 114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½ 113½	113½
10-40s	109½ 109½	109½
Gold	113½ 113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
United States 6s of 1881	114½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Pacific Railroad	105½
Central Pacific Railroad	101½
Currency Profits	19

—There was a general tumble in funds at the New York Stock Exchange, which must have cleaned out a good many weak holders. Towards the close the whole market rallied handsomely, and the bears are becoming again uneasy. The New York *Herald*, in reviewing the past week, says:

The week just closed has witnessed extraordinary activity in the railways and many of the miscellaneous shares which constitute the list of the Stock Exchange. The upward movement was by no means without a reaction, save toward the close, when, as usual on the last day of the week, there are heavy realizations by those who make it a point to trade the street on Saturday without the mental burden of too heavy a line of stocks to carry over into the new week. The reaction indeed favor the belief that some of the larger combinations had decided upon a modification either in the rates for the general demand strong enough to take at that rate offered without being satisfied and without forcing pressed for lower prices. The orders for realization were consecutive commanded, and the speculative fever became a force. The general feature of the settlement among the dealers in stock is attended with an ever-present consciousness of the danger which surrounds them. There is an absence of indifference and a constant feeling of insecurity, which find expression in "selling orders," causing the lower tendency to be accepted should the market suddenly receive its direction. This state of things has led to the most rapid shrewd, observant, cautious, but not mill the rage for higher prices has lost all sense of caution will the climax be reached in the market for stocks. As to the short interest existing in the market opinions differ, but that it was largely closed out by the "bears" during the week just ended is quite certain. The cliques have steadily figured to keep it alive and have succeeded in a remarkable degree. But to be "squeezed" is the penalty imposed by the numerous "scoops" that their wariness is at length aroused to the true situation of the market, and their disposition to sell greatly discouraged. The future may, therefore, see fresh efforts to enforce their peculiar tactics, especially as the "bulls" may easily excite a general feeling that after so prolonged and severe a decline the market ought to have a reaction. The campaign for the summer, however, is not abandoned. The interval of comparative repose from active speculation will doubtless make as broad a short interest as ever, by encouraging the belief that the "bulls" have gone; but the professionals will only strengthen their operations later in the season. It will be only when the street realizes that there is no further fall that down any more that the danger will have arrived. Then the coozen or more cliques now manipulating the market will be compelled to buy on the other side of the speculative contest.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Commission Rooms, Exchange building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 25, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & R.	90	90½	90	90	90
Del. Sch'p.	90	90½	90½	90	90
Erie	39	39½	39½	39½	39½
Reading	110	110	109	110	110
Harlem	134		134		
Mich. Cent.	93	93½	93½	93½	93½
Lake Shore	134		134		
Illinois Cent.	124	124	124	124	124
Cleve. & Pitts.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
C. & A. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Pitts. & Ft. W.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Do. pref.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ft. Wayne	96	96	96	96	96
Cinn. & Mich.	54	54	54	54	54
Chic. & Alton	140		140		
Do. pref.	140		140		
R. I. & P.	102	102	102	102	102
N. J. Central	114	114	114	114	114
Canton	54	54	54	54	54
W. U. Tel.	34	34	34	34	34
Quicksilver	44	44	44	44	44
Pacific Mail	46	46	46	46	46
Adams Ex.					
Wells, F. Ex.	49	49	49	49	49
American Ex.					
U. S. Ex.					
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	65¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	47
Lehigh Valley	57¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	30
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	54¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed security notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 25, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have but little that is new or interesting to give the reader in relation to the tone and rulings of the market. In fact we have never known prices to remain so long uniform, particularly when such a large and daily increasing volume of trade was being transacted. But such is now and has been the state of the trade, with few exceptions, for some time past. We are the assurance of heavy and reliable dealers that the amount of goods and wares to be manufactured and sold this spring in Pittsburgh far exceeds that of any former year, at the same early period of the season. This is in a great degree owing to the liberal inducements held out to retail dealers, residents of the surrounding country, to come here and make their purchases, and when they do come, *live up to promises*. Once assured that they can do as well in Pittsburgh as in New York, no Western merchant will give the city the go-by. We have few changes to note in prices. There has been a slight reaction in some varieties of cured meats and lard, and also on syrups. The changes will be found noted below. The produce and local markets continue well supplied.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice $ bbl. Common $3@4 $ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1@ 50 $ doz; in kegs and firkins 10@12½ $ cent.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5@5½ $ cent.; Potash 8@8½ cent.; Pearls 9@9½ $ lb.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand for strictly prime yellow, and we are reported sales at 32@33c $ lb. Receipts of choice will bring 36c; inferior 30c.

BEANS—Regular sales at $3@3 $ bu.

BROOMS—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small lots at $1 50@2 $ bush.

BUTTER—Market firm; sales at 30@32c $ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45@50c $ lb; Adamantine, 12½@13c; Star, 12½@13c; Tallow, 8@8½c; Pearl, 9@10c $ lb.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for strictly prime cheese, and we are reported sales at 16@16½c $ lb. Receipts of choice will bring 16c; inferior 14@15c.

COAL—Regular sales at 8@10c $ bu.

COAL OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 at 26@27c; No. 2 at 23@24c; Chicago and Cincinnati, winter-strained, $1 10 and $1 20 $ bbl.

CORN—Sales of ear, reported sales at 80@85c $ bu in the trade.

FEATHERS—Sales in small lots at 50@55c $ lb.

FLOUR—Prices remain unchanged. Receipts since our last 1,320 bbls. We give the following mill and store rates: National mill, white wheat, in barrels, $6 in sacks $7 50; Pan Handle, Southern extra, $6 in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 50; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 75; Palmetto, in barrels $6 25; in sacks $6 50. The store rates for standard brands of spring wheats are as follows: Cleveland, in barrels $6 50; choice Minnesota $7; choice winter $6 50 @6 75; Iowa $6 25@6 50; Wabash $6 25.

FLAXSEED—$2 for 100, held $1,000 $ gallon.

GRAIN—The arrivals of grain have not been so heavy for the past forty-eight hours, and prices are somewhat firmer. Since our last report we note the following arrivals by rail and river:

	Sacks.
Oats	1,350 bus.
Barley	200 Wheat	1,200
Corn	1,000 bus.
Total	4,475

Prices remain unchanged with regard to wheat, and we quote white at $1 40@1 50 $ bushel; red and amber $1 40@1 45. Sales of oats on wharf and from store at 50@55c; sacked, 55@60c; some lots held cap. load, 60@65c; shelled, 36@—some lots held at 32c. Rye, market firm but not active; sales at 70@75c $ bu. Corn, market firm; sales at 60@65c. Barley dull; prices are entirely too unsettled to quote correctly.

GROCERIES—With one or two slight exceptions, the week's sales of foreign and domestic groceries, to some have been of a fair character, and the general tone of the market is firm and steady. The exceptions are in the case of sugars, which are somewhat weak, and molasses, which are dull and nominal. The demand for sugars is fair, and

THE VERY LATEST.

The Coal Strike.

The Dispute Not Yet Settled.

Proposition of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company—Meeting of the Miners of the Lehigh Regions—Proposition of the Ashland Operators—Accepted by the Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says: The following proposition has been suppressed by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company to the committee of miners: If the difficulty at No. 4 be first satisfactorily arranged, the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company will resume work in their collieries on or before the 1st of May, under the following conditions: The men of your district, No. 12, W. B. A., shall pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the decision of Hon. Wm. Ewell, umpire, made at Mauch Chunk, April 19, as just and final between the men and the company, and hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the same in all particulars.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of six persons be chosen, three by the company and three by the men, to whom all questions as to wages or as to any and all other differences which may hereafter arise between the company and such of the men as are already settled by the decision of Judge Ewell, shall be submitted for settlement, a majority of whom shall make decisions, and in case said Committee shall be unable to decide by a majority, they shall choose a seventh person, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties; and it is further resolved that in case of any difficulty, disagreement or dissatisfaction shall arise on the part of either the men or the Company, work at the collieries shall not on that account be suspended, but the men shall keep steadily at work, and have all differences settled by the Committee mentioned in the second resolution.

(signed) CHARLES PARRISH, President.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 25.—At a meeting of the miners, held this afternoon, the proposition made by Mr. Parrish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, was taken up and passed, after striking out the words "as to wages," in the second resolution, which was not acceptable to Mr. Parrish.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 25.—A meeting of the miners of the Lehigh Valley region was held here to-day, and adjourned after refusing to submit the differences to arbitrators.

ASHLAND, PA., April 25.—The operators' proposition was accepted by the miners of District No. 9, at a meeting in Shenandoah City this evening.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Wonderful Discoveries of Coal Mines and Oil Wells near Aspinwall—Revolution in Chiriqui—War Between Salvador and Honduras Ended, &c., &c.

ASPINWALL, April 21, via KINGSTON, April 25.—A wonderful discovery has been made of coal mines and oil wells, thirty miles from Aspinwall. The mines are reported to be inexhaustible, and the coal is said to be of superior quality, equal even to the best imported. The government has given to the discoverer an immense tract of land. Rains are heavy and the heat excessive.

There is another revolution in Chiriqui, and this time Tomas Serra is the leader. Six hundred revolutionists have proclaimed him President. The insurgents recently captured the steamer Montijo. The United States steamer Resaca has gone to recover her. The insurgents also captured the steamer Panama, but the passengers escaped in boats.

Provincial Chevron escaped from the citadel, Panama has been fortified, and is prepared to repel an attack on the city by the insurgents. The improvements for the government palace are creating quite a riot in Panama, but quiet now prevails.

Advices from Bogota state that forty houses in Villa Valdiserra were destroyed by a conflagration.

The war between San Salvador and Honduras is ended. The former hold the territory of the latter, having declared the latter free and sovereign everywhere. Gen. Barrundia has made provisional President. Barrundia's enemies are constantly in the streets of the capital, from which the chief families have fled. San Miguel was captured by the allied forces of Honduras. Barrundia's arrest is reported has been decreed in the municipality of Honduras, and he will be forced off. Several earthquakes have recently taken place in the south Pacific coast.

The Indians of Terra del Fuego murdered the captain and three sailors of the brig Properito while in the straits of Magellan.

The Araucanian Indians are preparing for a general attack on the settlements. Two raids have already been made, in which many persons were killed and a number of women carried off.

Chili and Peru have granted the necessary concession demanded by Mr. Leigh, preliminary to laying a telegraph cable connecting the two countries.

A company has been formed for a steamship line between Callao and China. All the stock is subscribed.

Later information greatly increased the amount of losses caused by the overflow of the rivers of Peru. There are dates from Nicaragua to the 20th ult. A severe war is imminent of an internal character. Lake Nicaragua with Managua.

News has been received from Punta Arenas of a terrible tragedy near that place. The captain of the British ship Alexandrina and a boat's crew went ashore and came in contact with the Indians, who murdered them. The Indians then put off in canoes for the vessel, but those on board, alarmed at the yells of the natives, made sail and saved themselves and the ship. The body of the captain has been found. There were over a dozen Indians killed, and the legs were cut off. No trace has been found of the companions. An English war vessel is expected to proceed to go to the scene of the tragedy and chastise the Indians.

Dates from Paraguaylie of the 12th ult. announce the capture of the robbers who stopped the mail near that place and took the money. They confessed their guilt and informed the authorities where the treasure might be found.

The announcement is made from Valparaiso, Chili, that the foot and mouth cattle disease, which has prevailed so extensively lately, is disappearing.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Valparaiso, and as the noise which generally precedes an earthquake was heard, the people rushed into the streets terror stricken. Walls of churches were cracked while the services were being held, and terrified the congregations. The steeple of the Church of St. Augustine was knocked out of plumb, and may have to be taken down.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ANOTHER CONSOLIDATION.

TORONTO, April 25.—An agreement has been concluded between the Great Western and Michigan Central Railroad Companies for a period of twenty years, under which the entire through earnings are to be put into a joint purse and then divided. Both companies also bind themselves not to interfere in traffic with any new lines across Canada or Michigan. This virtually consolidates the two companies running one from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. The tunnel to connect the two lines under Detroit river is also to be commenced forthwith.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The postoffice at Wilmington, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of $300 in stamps.

Professor John S. Woodman, of Dartmouth College, lies at the point of death at his home in Dartmouth, N. H.

The Chicago Board of Public Works want to spend $1,700,000 of the city's money during the year ending April 1, 1872.

A quantity of Indian remains were exhumed yesterday at Shippingport, near Louisville, Ky.

Bailey's station at Princeton, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. Seventeen horses were burned, several valued at $500 each. No insurance.

The latest New Orleans telegram says: The rumors of a crevasse at Blue Stone, in Point Coupee, and Bayou Sara, are unfounded. The levees from Red river to those points are intact, and the river is falling. No interruption to navigation or communication has taken place on the Jackson Railroad. There is no water from the Bonnet Carre crevasse nearer the city than thirteen miles. The river in front of the city is sixteen inches below the high water mark of 1867, and falling. Another severe hail storm occurred here yesterday afternoon, doing great damage to the cotton and corn crops in the immediate vicinity. Several plantations will have to be replanted almost entirely.

John G. Rentschler, a saloon-keeper at Grass Valley, Cal., and his wife were found dead in a room adjoining the saloon yesterday morning. The woman had shot him dead, then sawed both her arms to the bone with a knife, ran into an adjoining room and bled to death. They had not lived happily together.

Rowdyism at Sunday pic-nics around San Francisco has become so outrageous that the Catholic clergy order of the Archbishop, are exhorting their congregations to abandon them altogether.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—River fourteen feet. Arrived—Minnesota, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Champion, St. Louis. Slight rain during the forenoon.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.—Cloudy and warm, with signs of rain. River falling very slowly. Port list: Ida Keate Putnam, 3 p. m.; Robert Mitchell, 9 p. m. Down—Glasgow, 9 p. m.; Edinburgh, 12 p. m., last night. Up to-day—Idlewild, 5 a. m.; Spawn, 3 a. m.; Silver Moon, 10 a. m.; Fayette and Commercial, 12 a. m.; Belle and Bargess, 1 p. m.; Nightingale, 4 p. m.; John Hallman, 4 p. m.; Dove—Mary Amend, 4 p. m.; Rose Hill, 4 p. m.; Florence Lee, 5 p. m.; Kansas Belle, 6 p. m., all with fair trips. The Spray and Emperor will be up early to-night.

Cairo, April 25.—Port list: Valley, St. Louis to Wheeling; T. S. W. B. Wilson, Cairo to Memphis, 4 a. m.; Jos. Gilmore, Cairo to St. Louis, 5 a. m.; Sharp McDonald, Button Rouge to Louisville, 8 a. m.; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 a. m.; Lucy Gilmartin to St. Louis, noon; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 p. m. River stationary. Cloudy, with indications of rain; mercury 68.

Louisville, April 26.—The river has risen three inches, with three feet one inch in the Falls and four feet one inch in the canal. Cloudy and warm. Arrived—Kate Robinson, Mt. Vernon; Ben Hur, Memphis, departed—Indiana, New Orleans; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati. The Rose has laid up to wait for water on the falls. The D. W. Stradley is up from Memphis, over to the Indiana and is laid up for the present. Her officers left the boat to-day for Cincinnati. The Little Condor brought in a tow of coal and returned to Cumerou. The Palestine will go on the falls to-morrow for repairs. She will be off by the last of the week. The Collier and barges will probably get through the canal to-night.

St. Louis, April 25.—Arrived—City of Pekin, Peoria; E. C. Yeager and Decatur, New Orleans; Fred Engel Tower, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Phil Sheridan, St. Paul; Ironsides, Cairo. Departed—City of Pekin, Peoria; Phil Sheridan, Keokuk; La Crosse, St. Paul; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Lee, New Orleans. River rising; weather cloudy and warm; slight rain to-night.

Memphis, April 26.—Warm and showery. River falling. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg; Loyal Tennessee, Wilkinson; Memphis, Rob Roy, Keokuk; Louisville; Leonidas, New Orleans; City of Alton and City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. Trains will commence running on the Memphis and Bluffton to-morrow.

New Orleans, April 26.—Arrived—Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—James Howard and Continental, St. Louis; M. Marye and Mollie Rivers, Cincinnati.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 25.—Beef cattle—Receipts, no head; the light supply has advanced prices fully all grades of cattle; extra, $6 75@7; first quality, $6 25@6 50; second, $5 50@6; third quality, $4 50@5 25; poor to ordinary, $3 50@4 50; cows and calves, $40@80; veal calves, $4@6; sheep and lambs, receipts 2,100 head; the supply is light, which gave a sharp advance in prices; extra, at $5 25@5 50; extra, $5@5 25; coarse and common, $4@5.

Evansville Market.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middlings, 20c. Wool dull and unchanged; receipts 200 bales at 44@49c. Flour declined; family, $6 50@7 50; extra, $6@6 25; double extra, $5 75@6; sales graded $2 50@3 75. Rye, malt and barley unchanged and dull. Corn declined; receipts 2,100 head; white, 60@62c; mixed, 58@60c; sales at 57@60c. Oats dull; receipts 1,000 head; sales at 40@42c. Meal unchanged and dull. Hay dull; prime timothy, $20@21. Bran unchanged and nominal; receipts 1,000 sacks; sales at $15@15 50. Provisions unchanged and dull. Mess pork, $20 50@21. Bacon—shoulders, 10c; clear sides, 14c; sugar-cured hams, 17@18c. Lard dull; prime steam, 13c; kettle, 14c. Whisky easier at 92c. Butter and eggs dull.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Sugar in good demand for grades; common, 7½@8c; prime, 9@9½c; choice, 10c; yellow clarified, 10½@11c; white, 11@11½c. Molasses—fermenting, 38@40c; prime, 45@48c; choice, 50@52c. Coffee—Rio, 17@18c; Laguayra, 18@19c. Flour—superfine, $6 50@6 75; extra, $7@7 25; double extra, $7 50@8; family, $8@8 50. Corn—white, 70@72c; mixed, 68@70c; yellow, 72@74c. Oats, 50@55c. Hay, $22@24. Pork, $21@21 50. Bacon—shoulders, 10c; clear sides, 14c; sugar-cured hams, 17@18c. Lard, 13c. Whisky, 92c. Butter, 30@35c. Eggs, 18@20c.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Girl Wanted—197 Roberts street.
Linen Goods—Hugus & Co.
Foundling for Sale—Pittsburgh Soup Co.
Dwelling for Sale—James A. Lemmon.
Virginia Estate for Sale—Hoover & Gregg.
Coal Wanted—Pittsburgh Soap Co.
Partners Wanted and Business—Rhodes & Sloane.
Assignee of Wood—Agnes Concerts, May 1st and 2d.
Building—42 North Canal street, Chicago.
Boiler Composition—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Fresh Oysters, &c.—Joe Stocker & Co., Market.
Coal Wanted—49 Grand street.
Work Wanted—At this office.
Boiler Composition—75 Wood street.
Executor's Court Sale—A. McClelland.
Glycerine Composition—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Oil Paintings—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
St. James Episcopal Church—Grand Concert April 28.
Administratrix's Notice—James Shoenberger.
Grand Brackets—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Fifth Horse—Opera Hat Rooms.
Oil Paintings—28 Fifth avenue.
Spring Styles—414 Fifth avenue.
Art Gallery—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Lotted Styles—Opera Hat Rooms.
Carriages—McKelvy & Co.
Stone-colored Hats—414 Fifth avenue.
Photographs—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Fine T. C. Jenkins—H. Meyer.
Patent Friction Grease—Hunter, McKee & Co.
Imported Wines—W. Miller & Bro.
Iron Work for Buildings—J. B. & J. M. Cornell.
Cream Ale—Pur. Dienstbach & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Spring Sale—Valentine Weimer & Bro.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Boat and Shoe Blacking—J. H. Bourne.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Bourne.
Lace Curtains—Robert Graham, Edmundson & Son.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Looking Glasses—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Speer.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McMullen.
Non-Combustible Sound-deadener—Conrad Felting—W. C. Childs & Co.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Library Hall—English Opera Combination, May 2.
Academy of Music—Miss Jane Coombs.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Black Crook.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Glenwood Grove for Rent—J. H. Willemsen.
Fifth Avenue Opera House.
Library Hall—Grand Dougherty, April 28.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
Wire—Roller Bedding Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
New Lease of the Cathedral—C. G. Conn.
Lippincott's Keystone Soda Water Apparatus—McClarran & McKennan.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 25.

Breene, Wm., Wilkins, Pa. 3
Elliott, John, Mt. Oliver, Pa. 3
Gazette, St. Marys, Pa. 3
Gurney, Emma P., Boston, Mass. 3
Hagerty, Miles, Emlenton, Pa. 3
Hemfield & Co., E. A., Saxonburg, Pa. 3
Hoffman, Conrad, Lancaster, Pa. 3
Journal, New Castle, Pa. 3
Morgenthaus, Jos., Buffalo, N. Y. 3
Potter, J. D., Millport, O. 3

ST. LOUIS.

Visit of the President—Excursion to Jefferson Barracks—At the Vulcan Iron Works, &c.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—President Grant, with a party of leading citizens, representing various professions, business interests and of all political opinions, went on an excursion to Jefferson Barracks to-day. Thos. Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, furnished a special train for the purpose. Returning they stopped at Vulcan Iron Works, visited the Vulcan Iron Works, witnessed the drawing of a blast and inspected the various improvements in that part of the city. Upon which they repaired to the mansion of Hon. Henry L. Elow, where, after a brief, they partook of an elegant dinner. During the repast, Gov. Fenton, of New York, who was received by proposing the health of Mr. Elow, and the latter gentleman made a brief speech on the iron interests of the country. The health of the ruler was then proposed by Governor Fenton, who